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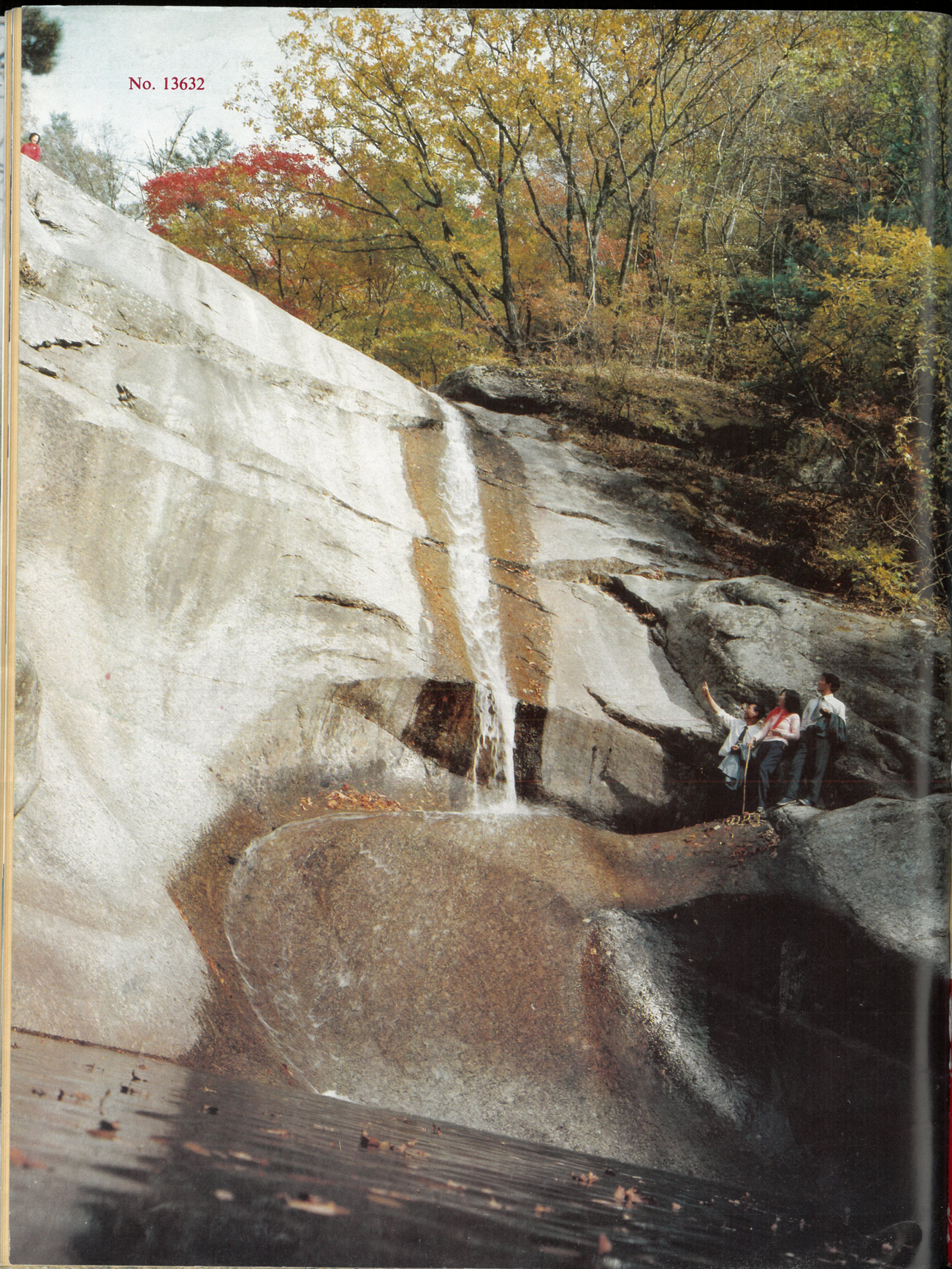

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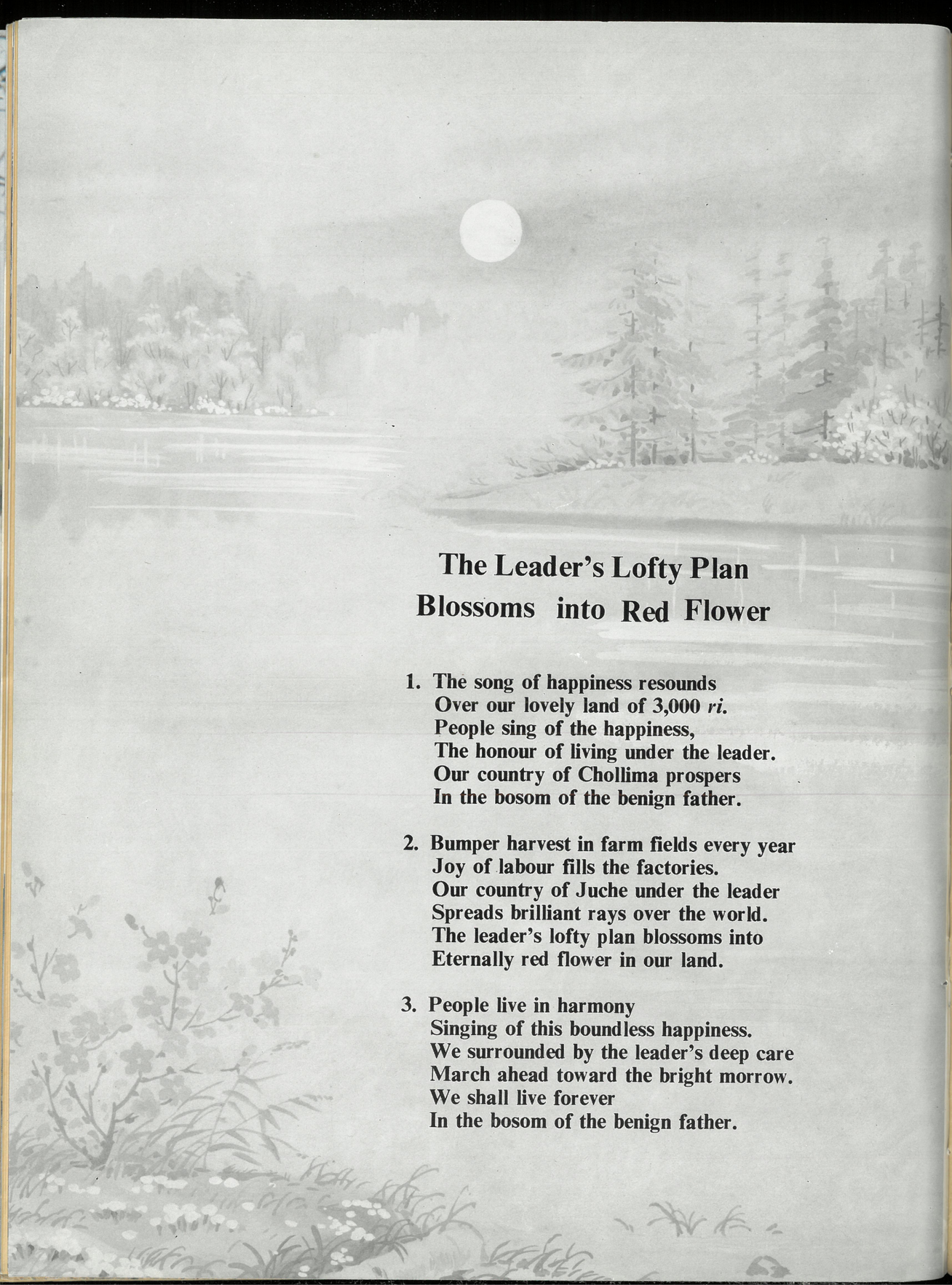
Women OF KOREA



The Leader's Lofty Plan Blossoms into Red Flower

1. The song of happiness resounds
Over our lovely land of 3,000 *ri*.
People sing of the happiness,
The honour of living under the leader.
Our country of Chollima prospers
In the bosom of the benign father.

2. Bumper harvest in farm fields every year
Joy of labour fills the factories.
Our country of Juche under the leader
Spreads brilliant rays over the world.
The leader's lofty plan blossoms into
Eternally red flower in our land.

3. People live in harmony
Singing of this boundless happiness.
We surrounded by the leader's deep care
March ahead toward the bright morrow.
We shall live forever
In the bosom of the benign father.

Women of KOREA

No. 4 (96) 1982

The Organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union

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Published by the Working People's Organizations Publishing House, Pyongyang, DPRK

Ko|P|SC

"I Will Never Forget What That Comrade Said Throughout My Life"

It happened one June day in 1952 when the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors was at its height. That day the enemy dropt several hundred tons of bombs on Sinuiju, a border city, and thus severely destroyed its whole streets and killed many peaceful inhabitants cruelly.

While giving on-the-spot guidance in the district of Sinuiju at that time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the miserable, heartrending scene with his own eyes. With deep grief in his heart that dark night, he visited the Ragwon Machine Factory (now the Ragwon Machine Plant).

Hearing that the Party cell meeting of the Casting Workshop was assemblying, the fatherly leader turned his steps towards the place of meeting.

He quietly entered the meeting hall without notice and sat on an unoccupied chair in the back row.

Then, the reporter just before his speech was at a loss what to do for a while.

He had not dreamed that the great leader, who was shouldering the heavy burden of war paying heed to all work in the front and rear, would call at their place of work in such a crucial moment decisive of the country's fate.

So, the hearts of all Party members who greeted the great leader throbbed violently with deep emotion and excitement.

The meeting proceeded.

The great leader spared no time to listen to the report and speeches to the end attentively. Then he had a frank talk with the Party members.

He first aquainted himself minutely with their livelihood and difficulties, uncorked bottlenecks all through, and referred to their tasks, too.

And then, he changed the subject to the rehabilitation and construction to be started after the victory in the war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"After the war we must reconstruct the destroyed factories, towns and villages. This will be attended by many difficulties. We will be short of manpower and wanting in technology. Nevertheless, we must restore the damaged cities and rural areas at all costs."

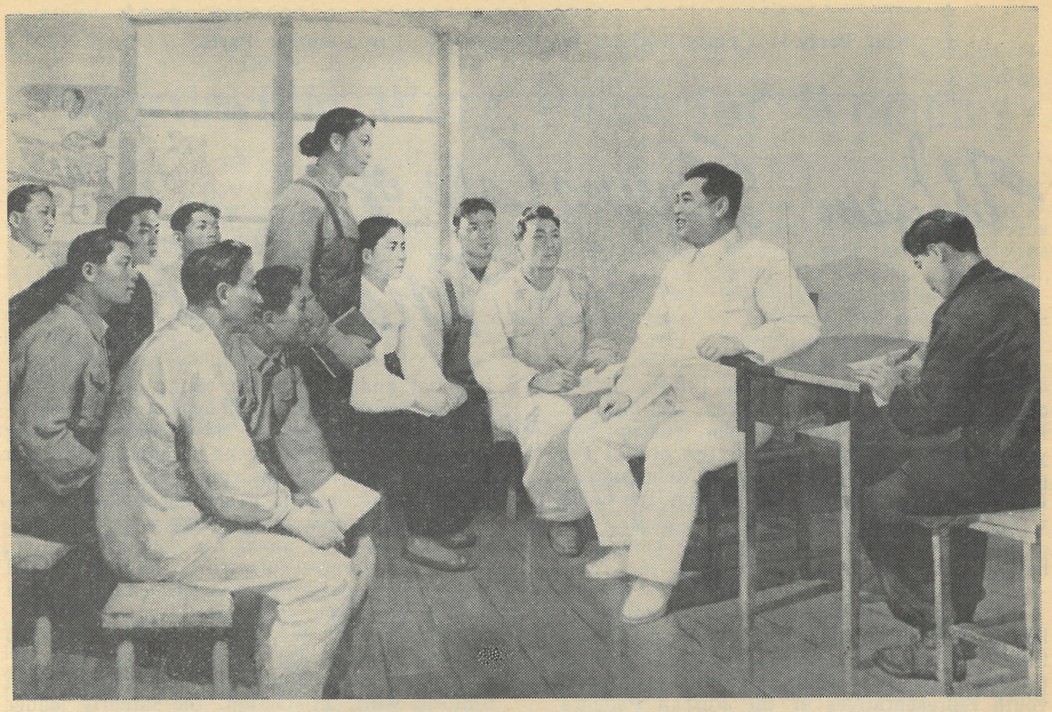
His words sounded very serious in their ears, because they foresaw the tremendous difficulties of the postwar reconstruction on account of so much war damage.

At this juncture Sin Po Hyang, a young woman Party member, rose from her seat while adjusting herself.

Far from being gloomy and hopeless even in the war disasters, this young woman said in a calm voice with bright smile on her face:

"Leader, don't worry. If we win the battle, rehabilitation and construction will be quite easy. In two to three years we restored everything the Japanese imperialists had utterly destroyed, and we got along well, didn't we? When the war is over, we will carry out the reconstruction again and be well off, so don't worry too much."

The great leader was really touched by the words of this simple woman Party member. From these words he felt the hopeful fighting spirit and sturdy might of our people that no force could check as well as their stout spiritual



The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung directs a Party cell meeting of the Casting Workshop of the Ragwon Machine Factory (June 21, 1952)

strength far mightier than the aggressors' bestial destructive power.

He was further impressed to hear of the details of her life. She had lost her mother, her mother-in-law and even her dear son by the bloodthirsty US imperialist invaders, and lived on regarding the factory as her own home.

And yet, she bore and got over such a heavy misfortune stout-heartedly and declared her new resolve for the reconstruction in a clear, confident voice so as to allay the anxiety of the great leader.

To hear her cheerful voice, the great leader got the feeling that he was relieved of his mental worries.

He was more firmly convinced that the postwar reconstruction would not be a hard nut to crack in spite of all destruction by bombing and fire if we only relied on such a working class, such a people and such Party members.

Each time he encountered difficulties, the great leader would confer with the people and give full play to their wisdom while believing in their strength. So, he deeply derived full significance from the woman's simple remark and got boundless energies and joy from it.

Looking back upon this time the great leader said:

"I could not sleep a wink that night. I will never forget what that comrade said throughout my life. On my way back in the car, I thought she was quite right, and I was more firmly convinced that our Party would definitely win victory because we had the working class with such a strong will."

From his words, we may gain a glimpse of the lofty character of the great leader of people who always gathers courage from the people and feels happy among them and conducts all political, economic, cultural and state affairs, big and small, according to the people's will.

"Our Party is a party working for the people; it is a mother Party."
KIM IL SUNG

Warm Loving Care of Mother Party

The Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea was held in Pyongyang in October last year, when two young women officers caught the eye of the people. They were the 19-year-old twins named Pak Gyong Suk and Pak Gyong Sun; the twins were the very counterparts of each other.

How, then, could they enjoy the honour of having participated together in the congress?

* *

In the morning of October 20th, letters of loyalty were first conveyed at the congress to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by representatives of students, working youth and youth representatives of the Korean People's Army (KPA) and the Korean People's Security Forces and by representatives of Korean youth and students in Japan. Seen among them was Pak Gyong Suk, the older sister of the twins, who was selected as a delegate of the KPA.

A few years before in her senior middle school days she had the pleasure of taking part in the grand mass game "Song of Korea" in the presence of the great leader at the grandstand. In 1980 she had the honour of posing for a souvenir photograph together with him who paid a visit to an army unit. Now she enjoyed the privilege of presenting a letter of loyalty to him. How happy she was!

Failing to calm down her surging emotion, Gyong Suk stepped forward to the rostrum and reverentially presented the letter to the great leader. Then she said:

"Great leader! We the twins have grown up to be women officers."

Looking at the hopeful bobbed girl officer in uniform with satisfaction, the fatherly leader shaked her hands warmly.

At a break of the morning session, the great leader was pleased to say to officials at the tribune of honour that it was laudable indeed for the girl twins to have grown up into officers.

After tracing the twins' career, the glorious Party centre came to know that the big sister alone attended the congress. The Party took pity on the little sister who failed to be present at the meeting to her disappointment, because the twins had grown together since birth. And the Party graciously saw to it that she also should attend the meeting as a delegate and receive the gifts alike.

Unaware of the warm loving care of the glorious Party centre, Gyong Sun was happy enough to think of her big sister who would greet the fatherly leader they had so much wished to see.

After she finished morning drill and dined off lunch, a commanding officer came to her in a hurry and instructed her to go up to Pyongyang soon.

Before she knew why, the car carrying Gyong Sun in combat dress began to run at full speed towards Pyongyang.

Seen from the car window were towns and rural villages with a rich crop that were floating away one after another like a screen.

Halfway to Pyongyang, a car coming from the opposite direction stopped with a jerk, and an official alighted from it. Identifying her, he urged her to transfer to his car.

The car turned back and began to run again.

"You're wanted by the glorious Party centre," said the official in a devout frame of mind.

"What?!"

It was a great surprise to her.

She wondered how the Party knew of such an ordinary officer like her and sent him for her. The girl was too young to do something for the Party and the country. She was only a combatant who did not yet repay the warm loving care she had enjoyed for 19 years ever since her birth.

On arriving in Pyongyang, she got a delegate certificate for the congress.

Prior to the second day session on October 21, Gyong Suk went to her seat, when she found her little sister sitting next to her seat.

"Gyong Sun!"

"Sister!"

The two threw themselves into each other's arms.

A thousand emotions flooded the entire delegates who sent warm congratulations to the sisters.

At the Party's solicitude shown to her beloved twins, Mother Yu Gye Suk had this to say:

"I only gave birth to the twins, but the Party has brought them up, indeed."

The mother was right. It was thanks to the Party that the girl twins grew up at a nursery and learned the three R's at a kindergarten. It was the Party itself that enlisted them after their graduation from the senior middle school simultaneously into the Korean People's Army and brought them up to be trustworthy officers.

Seeing their touching reunion in a happy mood, everybody keenly felt once more the bliss of our people in the all-embracing heart of the fatherly leader and the Party.

Thanks to the solicitude of the glorious Party centre, girl twins, Pak Gyong Suk and Pak Gyong Sun serving in the Korean People's Army, have the honour and joy of participating in the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth

Worthwhile Work Place for Women

Sometime ago I happened to visit the Sakju Textile Mill, a well-known local industry factory.

The mill is situated at a corner of the seat of Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, our northwestern border area. Though not so big in appearance, it contributes a valuable share to the development of national economy as well as the betterment of the people's livelihood.

Under Loving Care

Early morning I mixed myself among those women workers who were hurrying over to the mill. What came first in sight at the front gate was a large placard reading *Sakju Textile Mill Honored with the Title of Three Revolution Red Flag* written on a red ground. This suffices to say that the factory leads the van in the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Lined in its compound were various graphs showing the results of production and billboard for the honoured and flash-news boards blazoning labour innovators.

Cosy factory buildings standing in rows, long flower gardens bedecked with all sorts of flowers and the tidy precincts—everything was kept in good

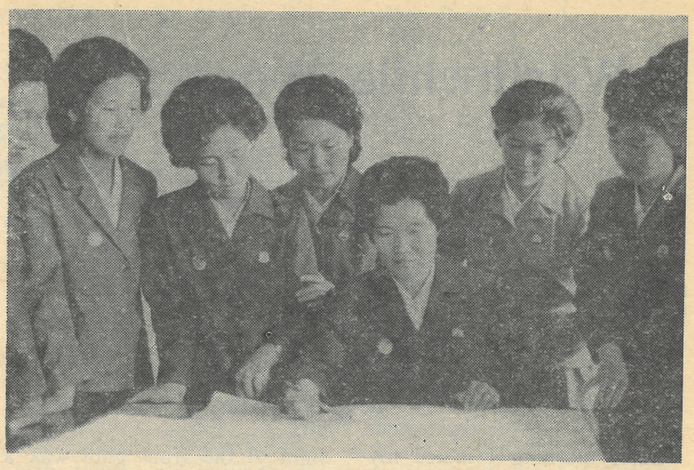
order.

As a saying goes, appearances show contents. I said to Manageress Pak Song Sil (Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly) that the outer view of the mill was enough for me to guess the workers' cultured way of life and their splendid workmanship. Then she returned:

"Our mill is in trim order as seen, but it is not the result of somebody's meritorious deed. We owe this entirely to the wise guidance and solicitude of the great leader and the glorious Party centre."

According to her, the mill was once a small factory which was built and inaugurated in a very short period of only two months by local folks in response to the highly important teaching given by the great leader at the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; his teaching was to launch a mass movement for building one or more local industry factories in each city and county.

Only five years passed since the ceasefire; in those days, our country was not in a position to supply machine and equipment to newly-built local industry factories. Everything had to be settled by our own efforts in the spirit of self-reliance.



Manageress Pak Song Sil discusses a new technical innovation plan with weavers

At first this mill began with 14 housewives with such manual equipment as hand spinning wheels and looms.

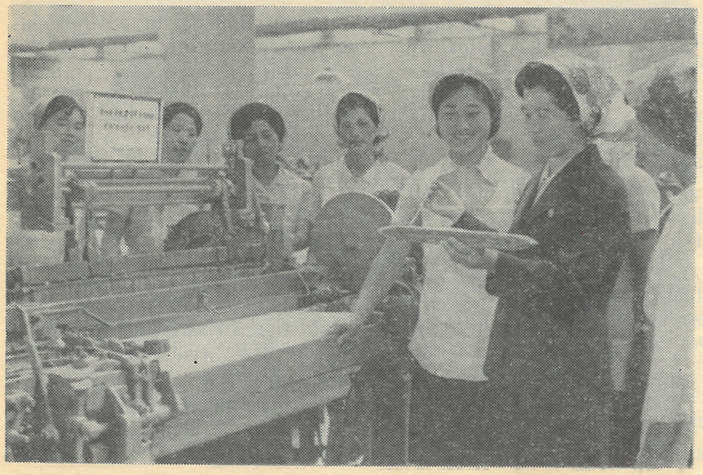
The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to this trifling mill on five occasions. He showed workers how to build up factory and how to better their living and working conditions. Then he favoured them with everything necessary for the building of the factory and its management.

In order to bring the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan into full bloom, the glorious Party centre grasped the actual conditions of the mill on several occasions, ranging from the number of employees and that of female workers and married women, the number of engineers and associate engineers, and the average skill grade of workers to their average monthly pay.

On this basis, the Party centre took various measures and arrangements to develop the mill into a model factory throughout the country in accordance with the wishes of the great leader.

Under the infallible guidance and deep concern of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, this mill has turned into a large factory equipped with modern facilities including more than 150 spinning and weaving machines. Now it has become a leading local industry factory on a nationwide scale.

Finding herself always among weavers, Manageress stirs them up to the creation of the new "speed of the 80s"



The factory is well furnished with cultural and sanitary facilities and public service establishment for the convenience of women such as shop, staple and non-staple food processing team, flour mill, beauty salon, clothes repair section, bathhouse, nursery, kindergarten and clinic.

Moreover, in November last year, the Party centre sent two commuter buses to the mill hands.

No wonder the women there lead a happy life with nothing to be desired in the world.

Key to Success

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers held in September 1979:

"Although the workers at the Sakju Textile Mill, North Pyongan Province, are all housewives, they are at high technical and skill levels and the quality of their products is rather high because they have a long standing as workers in the same mill."

How, then, could the Sakju Textile Mill turn into a famous factory that receive high praise from the great leader? There is a good reason for that.

At first there were not a few girl operatives at this mill. After their marriage, there was seen labour turnover numbering over 10 employees every year.

While giving on-the-spot guidance at this mill in July 1962, the great leader taught that since the Sakju Textile Mill was a local industry factory, it should employ many housewives in consideration of the shortage of manpower. Then he said that it would get them settle down to their jobs and raise their technical and skill levels as well as the quality of their products.

Since then this mill has been staffed entirely by housewives.

Now more than 90 percent of women workers have been keeping their posts at this mill over 15 years, and workers' average skill grade increased by 3.1 grade as against the early stage. Ever since its birth, the mill has never failed to fulfill its annual assignments given by the state in indices of goods for 20 odd years. And most of its products are first class articles.

Passing through the Twist Yarn Workshop and the Preparatory Workshop, I arrived at the Weaving Workshop.

Workshop manageress Choe Gye Hwa said:

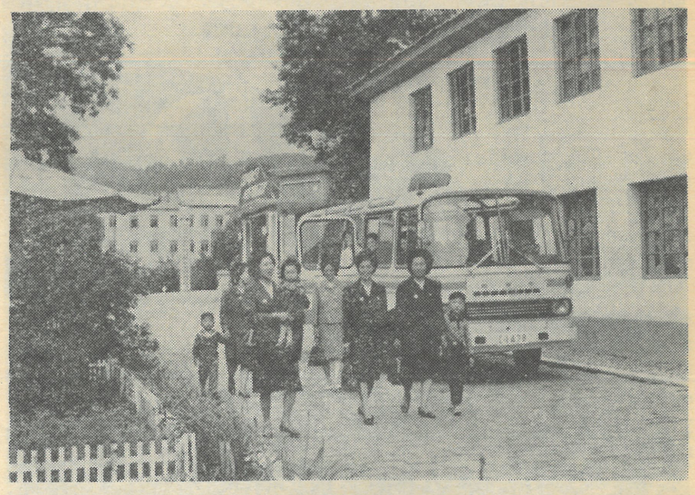
"There are many famous weavers at our workshop. Of them, not a few weavers have served in this mill for 24 years from its inauguration up to now while bringing up several tens of skilled workers. And many a worker has overfulfilled the annual quota by two times every year and hit the target of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978 - 1984) by the end of last year.

Following the workshop manageress a workwoman said this proudly: We turn out in an hour as much fabrics as was produced a year right after the appearance of the mill.

Having listened to them, I keenly felt once again that the great leader's grand plan of developing medium and small local industry in parallel with central large-scale industry, is being carried into splendid effect under the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre. Also I came to believe that the goal of 1,500 million metres of fabrics would be attained ahead of schedule without fail in the 1980s as long as we follow the infallible leadership of the Party.

RIM HYON JIN

Women workers get to the mill and back by the commuter's bus, an affectionate gift from the glorious Party centre



Creator of Heroic History

—Foreigners' Voice in Praise of the WPK—

"In the long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the starting point of which was the creation in 1926 by Comrade Kim Il Sung of the 'Down-with-Imperialism Union', the organizational and ideological basis for Party founding was laid, and the creation in October 1945 of the Party of the working class marked a decisive change in their national history.

"Then the Korean nation has the Party, the political force, that would lead the country's sovereignty and independence, socialist revolution and construction.

"Today, under the eminent direction of its founder and invariable animator President Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea has become the guiding force of the Korean nation, a decisive instrument for the accomplishment of revolution on a nationwide scale." **(Prof. Jean Suret-Canale, Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association.)**

"The Workers' Party of Korea under the leadership of the great leader wiped out the baneful consequences of Japanese colonialists' fascist rule and built the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) which holds a proud place in the world arena.

"The WPK crushed the US imperialists' insidious attempt to eradicate the young DPRK and turned the war-shattered country into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short span of time, thus achieving overall triumph in the revolution and construction.

"The WPK has been led by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, its supreme guider, and guided by his immortal Juche idea. That is why the WPK could carve out the destiny of the Korean people by its invincible strength without vacillation in whatever adverse situation and ordeals.

"Not only in the appearance of the country but also in the mental and moral qualities of the Korean people, the WPK had brought about a fundamental change and opened up a new age of highest prosperity in the national history.

"That is the heroic history made by the WPK.

"Today, the DPRK enjoys worldwide reputation as a people's paradise for her wonderful example in the revolution and construction while contributing richly to the cause of human liberation." **(Nay Win, Honorary Correspondent of Korean Central News Agency in Burma.)**

"The dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il has wholly inherited the thought, extraordinary art of leadership and lofty virtue of the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung who created the great Juche idea and performed undying exploits in the Korean and world revolutions. Today he wisely leads the WPK and the Korean people and spreads the glory of Juche Korea throughout the world, while giving tremendous encouragement to the people of the third world who turn out in the struggle for the construction of a new society." **(Director of Niger paper *Sahel*.)**

"The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has added a gigantic achievement to the strengthening and development of the WPK with his unremitting efforts while directing the Party work for a long period of time.

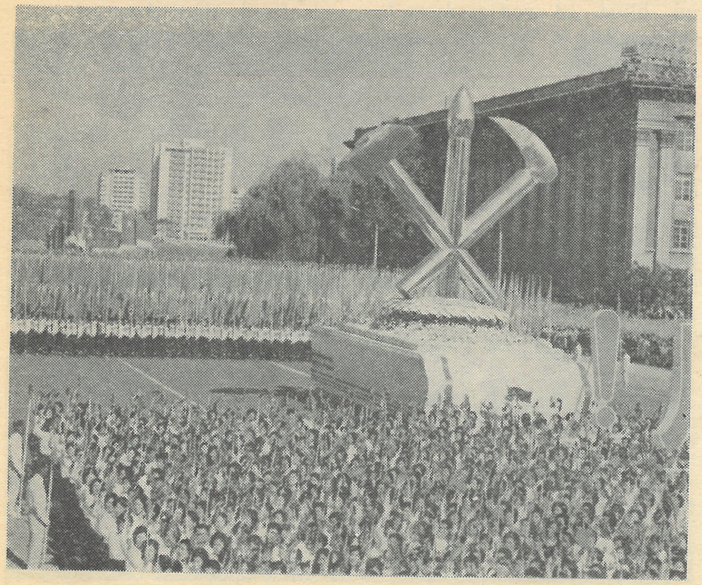
...

"He always carries on every work boldly on a large scale and energetically pushes forward the resolved purpose till its realization.

"Substantial reforms and brilliant achievements in the affairs of the WPK and the state in recent years are all indissolubly linked with the august name of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

"Really, it is the boundless happiness and honour for the WPK and the Korean people to have beloved Comrade Kim Jong Il as their outstanding leader." **(From the Mozambican Journal *September 25*.)**

We will follow the Party forever



Another Toy Car

Indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Jong Suk was not only an anti-Japanese heroine who performed undying feats in the anti-Japanese armed struggle but also the great mother who brought up her son to be a worthy successor to the revolutionary cause of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

Here is an episode associated with beloved Comrade Kim Jong Suk who cultivated her son's extraordinary intelligence, thinking faculty and the spirit of inquiry.

One day she bought a clockwork toy car for her infant son.

By the way, the toy car got out of order in a day.

What could be the reason?

While playing with the toy car together with his friends, the son wondered how it acted of itself. As it was moved by a spring, he guessed the spring was the key to its mystery. Then he took the toy car to pieces.

He looked carefully into the disjointed car and found the mystery. Now he began to reassemble the machine.

But all his efforts ended in vain. Frightened by this, the children showed their heels stealthily one after another.

The boy was left alone. He had another try, but all his trouble went for nothing. He went to the mother carrying the broken-down toy car in his arms.

The child gave her full particulars of why he had taken the car to pieces.

Grasping him by the hand, the mother said it was advisable for him to be curious to know everything. She praised him for his disjointing of the car to find out a riddle with his playmates.

She continued to say that if he had pulled the car to pieces more carefully for its reassemblage he could have put it together again.

Following day the mother bought in the same toy car as the old one. While dismembering and reassembling it together with her son, she methodically explained the reason why it was moved by clockwork.

Enjoying such a close attention of respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk, her young son fostered the unusual spirit of inquiry and creative wisdom to the full from his early years.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, among the pupils of the Mangyongdae Revolution School

Benevolent Mother of Bereaved Children

Indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, looked after the bereaved children of revolutionaries with real maternal care after national liberation and gave them warm solicitude.

The country was liberated in August 1945.

The sun threw its radiant rays on the free land, and even the mountain trees and riverside grasses seemed to sway by the inexpressible joy of liberation.

All of the people turned out in the creation of a new life in the factory town and agricultural district upholding the great General Kim Il Sung's line of building a new country.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk, who had fought with all her might for national liberation and people's happiness in the glorious ranks of defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors, was now leading busy days in the gigantic stream for the construction of a new country.

And yet, she worried herself constantly about the bereaved children of revolutionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to this effect:

We should seek for the comrades-in-arms' bereaved families and children whose whereabouts and safety were unknown after scattering in the war disasters, and we must take good care of them and bring them up well.

The fallen comrades requested us to give education to their young children and raise them as revolutionaries after the country's liberation.

I have never forgotten their dying wishes even for a moment in the hard days of fighting.

We must locate the bereaved families and children without exception, and care for them well and give them a good education so that they may grow up to be fine revolutionaries following in the footsteps of the revolutionary martyrs.

The great leader dispatched many officials to various places in our own and other lands to find those scattered families and children, and in December 1946 he formed a society for the support of patriotic fighters, a permanent organization to furnish state and public aid to them.

Furthermore, he established the Mangyongdae Revolution School in 1947.

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk never passed a day without thinking of the great leader's lofty revolutionary sense of duty to his soldiers who had fought together with him and laid down their lives on the road of revolution, and his noble character to take care of their bereaved children to the utmost.

So, she met the anti-Japanese fighters one by one before their start for the search after the bereaved children in all places of the country, and told them earnestly that they should not return alone after a failure or two but leave no stone unturned even if it took them one or two months to find those children, and must come back together with them, thereby allaying the General's anxiety.

Her warm care for the bereaved children of revolutionaries permeated those words.

As a matter of fact, she did not know the fate of her own dear relatives until then. Each time her comrades advised her to locate the whereabouts of her kinsfolks after national liberation, she would decline their advices saying she could not think of searching for her relatives because she failed yet to find the sons and daughters of her fallen comrades-in-arms; she bent every effort to this end.

In the mean time, the bereaved children, who had been longing for the bosom of the fatherly leader, were gathered to Pyongyang where he was.

Prior to their arrival, she inspected their temporary school house, and ardently instructed the workers to build the neat school building with sincerity.

Despite the heat of summer, she gave the workers a helping hand while kneading clay with them. Sometime, she sent them fruits and vegetables she raised in the garden of her residence.

When the bereaved children began to arrive in Pyongyang from every nook and corner of the homeland and from distant foreign land in conformity with the General's wish, she accompanied him on a visit to them. Their appearances were ineffable, indeed. Most of them wore hemp short trousers and straw sandals, and some boys came with bare feet after wandering about streets with no kinsfolks to depend upon.

She gave care to their attires before anything else, and strove to provide the children with new clothes as soon as possible.

In obedience to the fatherly leader's teaching on clothing them in new uniform of the revolution school, she made a sample of uniform and gave minute solicitude for its production with her whole heart night and day.

Thanks to her detailed guidance, the school uniform in the style of regimentals was made.

On 12 October 1947, the opening ceremony for the Mangyongdae Revolution School was grandly held in the presence of the fatherly leader.

She shed tears looking at the proud looks of the school children in their new uniforms.

Afterwards, she made frequent visits to the school.

She looked into the classroom, dining room, bed room, and medical office one after another, while paying deep attention to the children's studies, lodging and food.

And she showed a meticulous concern for every aspect of their lives asking them whether or not they took interest in learning and if there were

In Front of Significant Gold Ring

Gold ring, a gift of commendation from the great leader to Comrade Kim Jong Suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter

I stand in front of a gold ring valuably preserved in the Room No. 26 of the Korean Revolution Museum.

The priceless gold ring reminded me of an episode about a battle in which Comrade Kim Jong Suk, anti-Japanese heroine, insured the safety of the great leader who took the destiny of the Korean revolution on his shoulders.

It happened at the Battle of Dashahe in summer 1940.

The Japanese imperialists got an inkling of the fact that the great leader was taking personal command of a unit of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, and came in pursuit of it tenaciously.

The battle became fiercer with the lapse of time.

The great leader's wise judgement and bold directions put the enemy on the defensive.

But the vicious enemy made frantic efforts in spite of its heavy loss.

Taking up his position on a rock halfway up the hill, the great leader directed the fighting with the Mauser in his hand.

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk was then guarding the great leader. She was watching the enemy's movement with constant, strict vigilance, when she spotted five enemy soldiers creeping up the weedy slope close towards the great leader and pointing their rifles at him.

At that crucial moment, she screened him with her body in a flash while shouting out "Comrade Commander!", and pulled the trigger of her revolver. The leading enemy soldier fell down on the ground giving a scream mingling with a sharp shot.

Bang! went the Mauser of the great leader over the shoulder of Comrade Kim Jong Suk. The second enemy soldier toppled down, too.

She did away with third one while guarding the great leader more firmly raising her left arm.

Thus, the wicked enemy soldiers were annihilated to the last man in a twinkling in the weedy slope.

...

Esteemed Comrade Kim Jong Suk protected the great leader from danger by high marksmanship and self-sacrificing action.

As if reflecting her unmeasured, tense loyalty, well-preserved gold ring has been glistening for the past several decades.

For a long while, I could not move away from the precious gold ring which calls on people for the road to loyalty.

I was immersed in thought:

In those arduous days of fight against Japanese imperialism, respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk used to shield the great leader with her own body so that he might lead our revolution to victory. Her noble image would shine forever in the minds of our people for generations....

Kim Dong Chun

---

any schoolboy who left food half-eaten and fell off a bed while sleeping.

On holidays and fetedays, she used to visit the school feeling pity for the parentless children and spent a pleasant time with them while seeing their athletic sports and art performance.

Until the last day of her life, she visited the Mangyongdae Revolution School almost every week, and when she was unable to do so, she invited those bereaved children to her residence to pass a significant time.

They called Comrade Kim Jong Suk "Mother" and followed her without reserve.

Endless was her love for the bereaved children of revolutionaries. Entering into their ardent desire to meet the dear General every day, she saw to it that his bronze statue was set up in the newly-built Mangyongdae Revolution School. (The ceremony for the completion of a new school house was held in October 1948.)

Complying with the great leader's noble wish, respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk exerted herself for the sake of those children of the Mangyongdae Revolution School. Held in her benevolent heart, they grew up as the reliable nuclear corps to carry forward our revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il see the soiree of Pyongyang working people in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress

Grand Monumental Structures Erected under the Party Centre's Wise Guidance

The Arch of Triumph

The Arch of Triumph, a monument to the immortal revolutionary exploits and history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, has been erected at the foot of the legend-rich Moran Hill where the historic Pyongyang mass rally took place to welcome the great leader who returned to Pyongyang in triumph after leading the long, heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to brilliant victory and liberating the country.

This arch has been set up under the guidance of our Party on the occasion of the great leader's 70th birthday. The 60-metre-high and 52.5-metre-wide arch is constructed of over 10,500 pieces of choice granite. Its arched gate is 27 metres high and 18 metres wide.

The Arch of Triumph has several tens of bright, splendid rooms, and parapets, observatory, stairways, and up-to-date elevators.

Foreign visitors unanimously praise the Arch of Triumph as a gigantic monumental edifice that is incomparably sublime and magnificent in its revolutionary contents and scale, and new and unique in architecture and formative arts.

← A relieved carving symbolizing the great victory in the war against Japan

→ The carving in relievo portrays the joy of the nation liberated by the great leader

← The carving in relievo represents the historic day when people met the great leader in the liberated fatherland

→ The sculpture in relievo shows working people turning out in glee to build a new country

Kim Il Sung Stadium

Under the wise leadership and warm loving care of the glorious Party centre, the Kim Il Sung Stadium was built last spring on an entirely new look in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

The stadium contains 100,000 seats under the roof nearly 30 metres wide. This grand arena of physical culture has various modern sports facilities, a panoramic background stand and excellent cultural and service facilities.

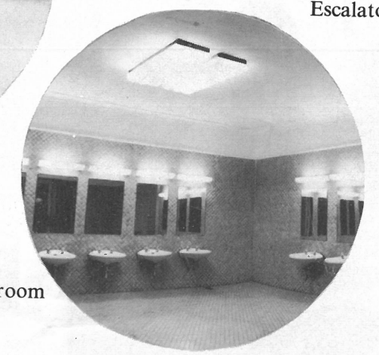
Various athletic sports are frequently carried on in this magnificent stadium.

Interior of the Kim Il Sung Stadium

General view of the Kim Il Sung Stadium

Inner Facilities of the Kim Il Sung Stadium

Lounge



Washroom

Escalator

Warm Sunrays Pierce Solitary Islet, Too

Sometime ago I called at the solitary islet of So off the west coast of our country.

The glorious Party centre provides energetic guidance for the brilliant realization of the lofty intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Its warm rays pierce this small islet unrecorded on an ordinary map.

Welcoming me, Li Sun Ok had this to say:

"Before national liberation (Aug. 1945), we could barely earn a living. Now, we are happy indeed. So nobody would leave here."

Thanks to the profound care of the mother Party, a packet boat plies between the islet and the mainland, and sometimes a helicopter lands here carrying guests and goods. Though living far from the land, the islanders are as well-off as others.

Highly praising the lighthousemen as unassuming patriots keeping the light of the country, the glorious Party centre looked minutely into their living conditions and favoured them with great loving care.

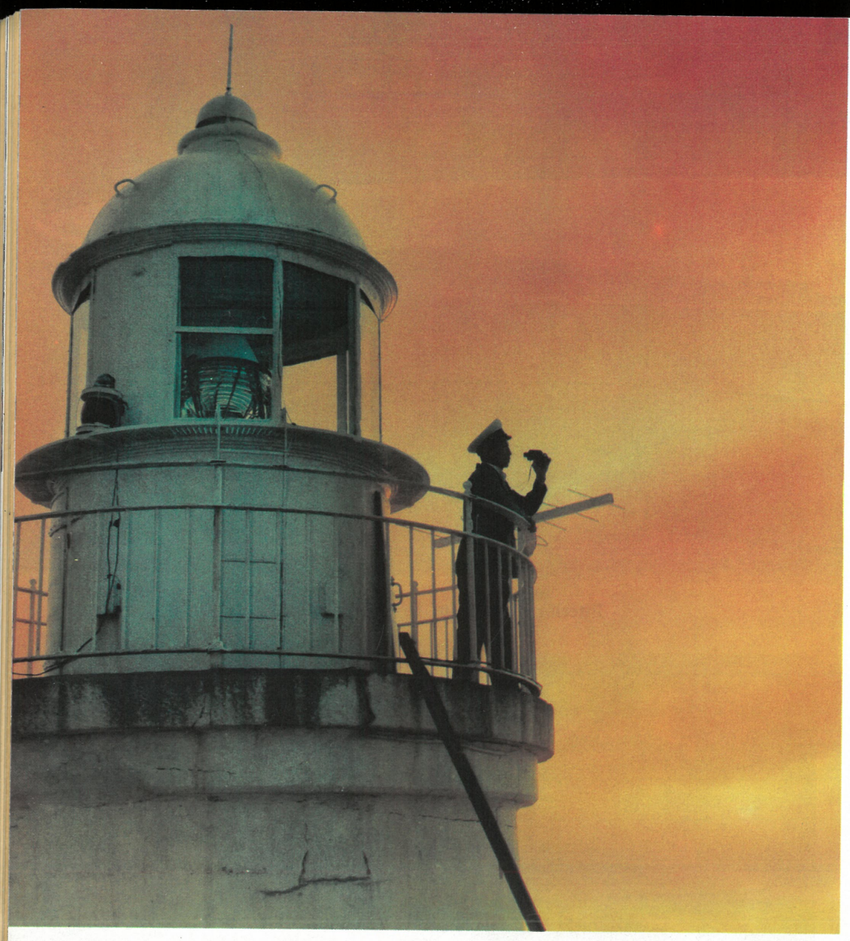
Meditating on its warm solicitude, I looked round the islet.

Their well-equipped lighthouse, a branch of a primary school exclusively for four pupils, shop, service facilities and dwelling houses—all these are permeated with the benevolent love of the fatherly leader and the Party.

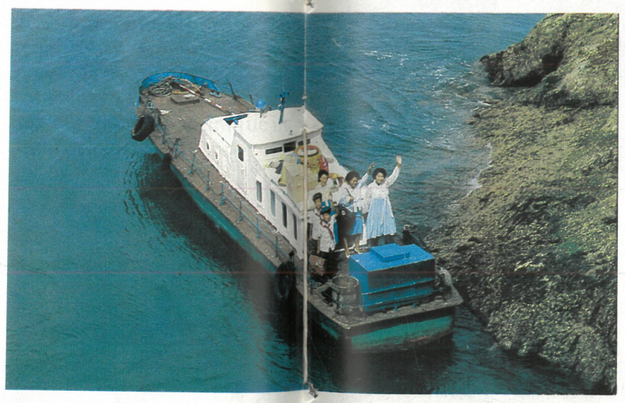
Really it was the great motherly affection exceeding even that of one's own parents. Thanks to this affectionate care, our people are fully entitled to lead a happy life without feeling loneliness and inconvenience no matter where they may be. I felt this truth keenly once again in the solitary islet.

In high response to the Party's call for the creation of the "speed of the 80s", the islanders are now making continuous innovations while carrying out their assignments with credit.

Ryu Yon Sik



The lighthouse illuminates the sea route of the country



A packet boat plies between the islet and the mainland singing the praises of happiness

A branch school for only 4 children

Wives of the lighthouse keepers exert themselves to multiply animals and plants of the islet

Quality-goods are supplied regularly to the islanders

Doctors of the county people's hospital frequent the islet to take care of the health of the lighthousemen and their families with a high sense of responsibility

"We sing of happiness"

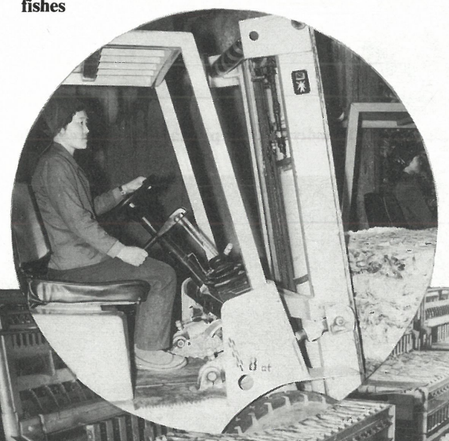
Islanders have a pleasant time of recreation

Women Working on Seashore

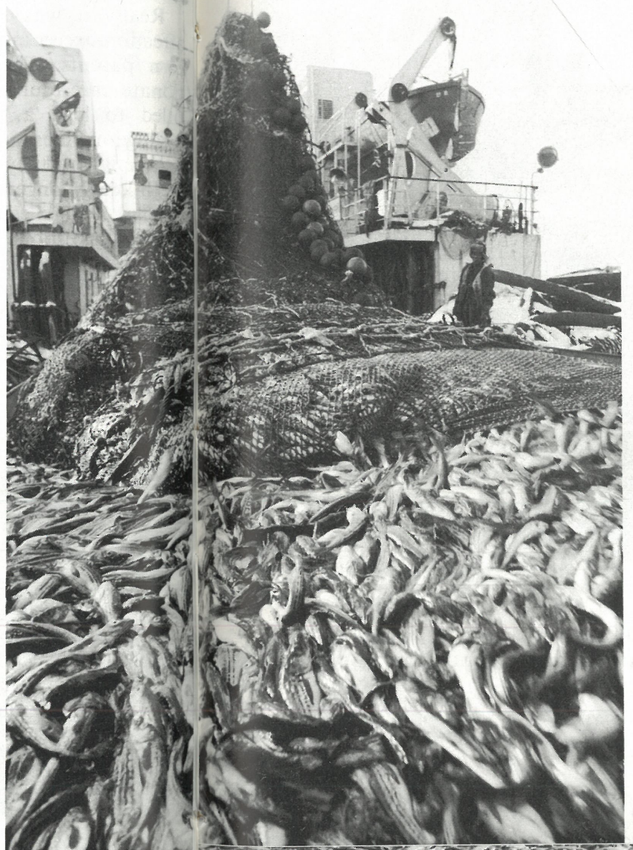
Women gather in sea tangle with delight

Women of the Sinpo Shallow Sea Cultivation Station research into marine resources

Workwomen of the Yanghwa Refrigeration Plant quick-freeze fishes



A rich haul everyday

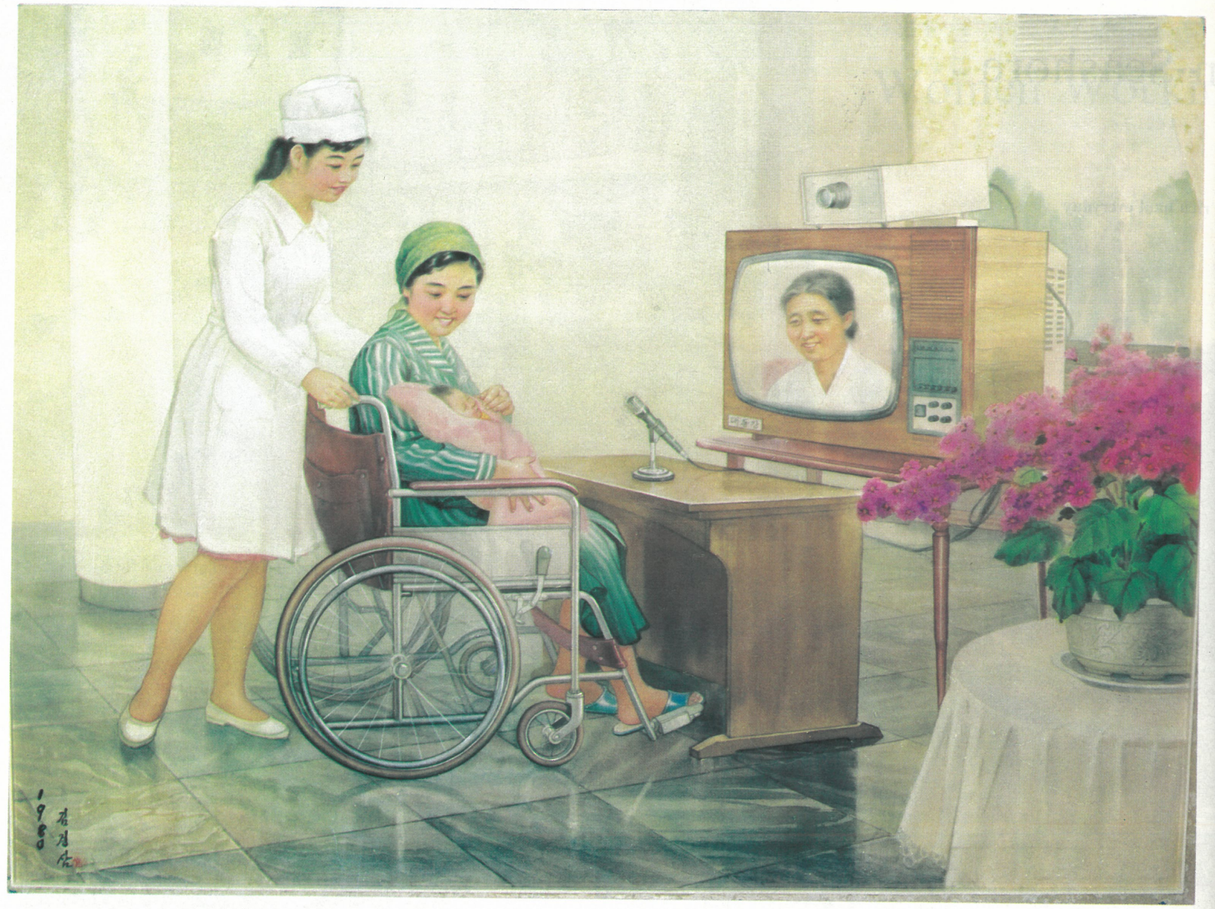


Fishes are caught in mountainous quantities

Women working on the seashore give a congratulatory performance for fishermen to rouse them to a big catch

Tinned fishes of high-quality are mass-produced

Every shop provides people with various kinds of nutritious fresh and processed fishes



Korean Painting:

"Benevolent Heart"

There stands in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, a gorgeous maternity hospital equipped with up-to-date facilities.

There is an interview room installed with several TV sets and mikes, through which women in childbed talk with visitors.

The painting depicts one of the happiest moments that takes place in this bright room.

A granny chats through television with her daughter-in-law with a chubby baby in the arms.

The mother-in-law keeps smiling all over her face at seeing the rosy baby and its healthy mother. Suddenly tears stand in the old woman's eyes. Why?

People often shed tears because of not only sadness but deep emotion and boundless delight.

In bygone days when they were deprived of the country and political power, our women had to give birth to a child at the edge of a field while hoeing.

Now thanks to the great warm loving care of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre, they lead so happy a life that nothing more remains to be desired.

Thinking of today's glory and bliss, the old woman smiles in a mist of tears.

Under the gracious guidance of the glorious Party centre that is realizing the lofty intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who dedicates his all to the people, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital gives free delivery aid, medical check-up and treatment for women.

Relating to this snug hospital permeated with the affection, our women say: The all-embracing heart of the great leader and the Party is, indeed, the benevolent heart which nothing can equal in the world.

Our People's Power Represents Working People's Right to Independence

In his policy speech, **Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea** delivered at the Joint Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The people's government represents the working people's right to independence."

The independent right is the life and soul of man, the social being. Only when he has the right of independence, can he live like man.

If he is forsaken by society and deprived of his Chajusong in politics, although he seems alive, he is virtually dead as social human being. That's why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die in the fight for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery.

In retrospect over the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, our people had been subjected to inhuman contempt and oppression and tragic sufferings owing to the lack of political power which represents and safeguards the working people's right to independence.

It was not until the great leader liberated the country and established genuine people's power that they came to live a life worthy of man and enjoy an independent and creative life as masters of the state and society.

Chajusong is guaranteed by the state power and the people's right to independence finds its concentrated expression in the state power.

For the masses of working people to realize Chajusong completely they should, first of all, become masters of political power.

In our country the working masses are the real masters of the political power.

It can be clearly proved by the composition of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly elected in February last: workers occupy 34.6 percent, cooperative farmers 10.2 percent and women 19.6 percent.

Deputies to the SPA consist of excellent personnel of all fields including functionaries of Party, power organs and working people's organizations, servicemen, labour innovators, scientists and technicians, educational and public health workers, literary men and artists.

This shows that the state power of our Republic is a genuine revolutionary power of the workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals and the working people's power led by the working class, and also indicates that the working masses are the masters of the state power.

People's independent aspirations and demands are crystallized and met through the people's power.

Our working people take an active part in state administration as its masters, and all citizens of 17 years and over have the equal right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, occupations, property status, education, political views and religion.

They also full exercise the freedom and right of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and all other socio-political activities.

Everyone in our country carries on socio-political activity in a certain organization.

Our people's government substantially provides the working people with not only the political right but also the happy material and cultural life.

In our country where everyone has the right to work, no one roams about hunting for a job. Everyone in this land is given the right to be fed from his birth.

Our people's power gives people the right to get benefits of free compulsory education and free medical care.

As seen above, ours is a genuine people's power which enables the masses of working people to brighten their true dignity and value of human beings and enjoy a happier life as masters of the state and society.

WOMEN ROUSE THEMSELVES TO CREATE THE "SPEED OF THE 80s"

Workers of the North Pyongan Provincial General Tideland Reclamation Office have roused themselves to create the new "speed of the 80s" keeping in minds the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing. They go to their worksite for tideland reclamation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"All officials of state and economic institutions and the working people should strive together with firm confidence and courage to achieve the new long-term objectives and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist economic construction by tapping all reserves and potentialities."

Our people are now confronted with a gigantic task of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Party Congress.

In order to brilliantly carry out this task, our people are making fresh leaping advance in all fields and units of national economy upholding the slogan *Let's create the "speed of the 80s" in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing!*

The slogan was put up first by the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works in hearty response to our Party's militant call to effect another great upswing in socialist construction.

The slogan is aimed at bringing about a new great upswing in socialist economic construction as our people once effected after the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee so as to carry out this year's plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan before the set time and attain the ten long-term objectives of economic construction in the 1980's without fail. This will be effective in maximizing the nation's political and economic might and radically improving the people's standards of living.

With their vigorous agitation for increased production, women workers of the Sinpo Fishery Complex encourage fishermen to an all-out struggle to create the new "speed of the 80s"

Weavers figure out a way to produce more and better cloth under the guidance and assistance of the three-revolution team member (at the Weaving Workshop of Pyongyang Textile Combine)

"Speed of the 80s" Bringing about Fresh Leaping Advance

We are now required to work again in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upswing even under the present favourable conditions where our economic foundation has been made incomparably stronger than that in the postwar days; this is because the fighting and revolutionary spirit which was brought into full play in those days is very valuable.

Faithfully responding to the slogan **Rush at the speed of Chollima!** presented by the great leader, at that time, our people rose in the postwar rehabilitation and construction, and solved everything on their own and demonstrated the prowess of Koreans in economic construction even under the adversity where there was not a single brick undamaged.

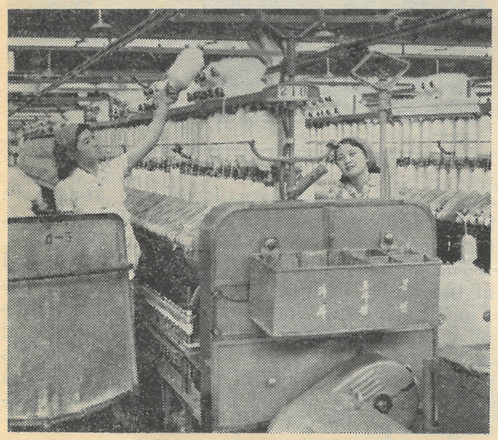
In those stirring days of struggle our people had to take ten or a hundred steps while others took one step; they had no set "nominal capacity" or "norms" in carrying the Party's plan into effect; they worked through water and fire. Amid the fierce flames of this struggle, the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant produced 120,000 tons of steel billets in a blooming mill whose capacity was 60,000 tons. And the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works turned out 270,000 tons of pig iron with a furnace whose maximum capacity had been rated at 190,000 tons. Thus numberless miraculous achievements and exploits were performed and Korea won worldwide fame as the country of Chollima dashing forward at marvellous speed.

The "speed of the 80s" is a tremendous speed which consists of the spirit of the then great Chollima upswing and that of the speed campaign. This tells that the "speed of the 80s" has a deep historical root and that the struggle to create it is an honourable task of creditably inheriting the already-made tradition of great upsurge.

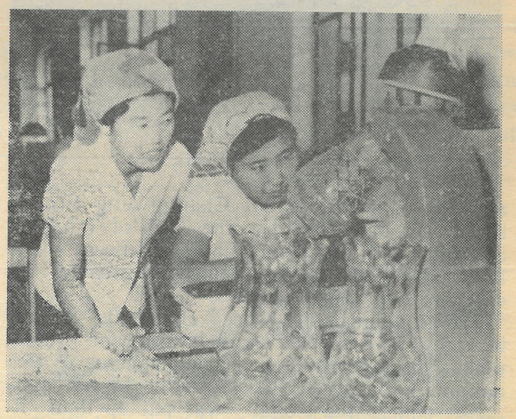
The struggle to create the "speed of the 80s" has not started from naught. It is based on splendid examples and experience gained in the struggle to produce a fresh speed under the wise guidance of our glorious Party centre.

At the beginning of the 1980's alone our Party, making good use of the experience accumulated during the great Chollima

Spinners make innovation one after another in production by increasing the number of spindle rotations of spinning machines (at the Spinning Workshop of Kusong Textile Mill)



Workwomen of the Nampo Glassware Factory bring about collective innovations helping each other and pulling together

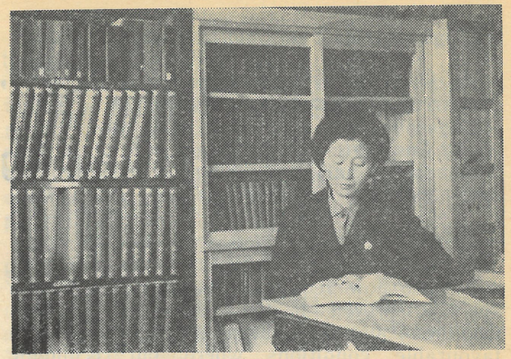


INNOVATOR IN FACTORY, HONOUR STUDENT IN COLLEGE

There are many people who study while working in our country. Women can be found among them. Kim Hyon Suk is the mother of four children. While working at a machine factory in Huichon, Chagang Province, she is a third-year student at the correspondence course of the Huichon Industrial College.

Well-known as a good housewife in the neighbourhood, she is a famous innovator in the factory and a model, top student in the college.

With a pride of college student



Kim Hyon Suk is absorbed in the study of the great leader's works and the Party's documents

She always achieves successes by applying her knowledge learnt in the college to her productive labour. Recently she has invented two technical devices to boost production while lightening labour.

Kim Hyon Suk said:

"I will give joy to the great leader and the glorious Party centre by accomplishing brilliant feats in the struggle to create the 'speed of the 80s' continuously in the future, too."

She is glad at attaining honour of another victory

upswing, saw to it that Changgwang Street, the Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other grand monumental edifices were built. Unprecedented speed was created in carrying out these projects.

The creation of the "speed of the 80s" means to apply that speed created in recent years under the Party guidance in all spheres of the national economy.

No sooner the slogan was put up than it immensely stirred the people throughout the country, who have been forcefully roused to the struggle to create a new marching speed, the "speed of the 80s".

The signal fire for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" lighted by the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works has spread all domains of our national economy. Thus all factories and enterprises bubble over with excitement, as they did in the days of the great Chollima upswing, bringing about unprecedented upsurge in production and construction.

"Korea Is the Best Man-Centred Country in the World"

Tadara Jun, Japanese Screen Actor

I am not a scholar but an actor.

So, I am often influenced by sentiment rather than by intellect.

At the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, I visited Korea for the first time. Now I am going to express my impression on Korea I got with the sensibility of actor.

I could not but wonder at the development of this country which underwent a radical change after liberation, because I had good knowledge of Korea in the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule....

Seeing the pupils' art performance, in particular, I was affected at the sight of their blissful aspects.

Having been fairly familiar with the plight of Korean children in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, I thought that their pleasant looks and joyful movement on the stage were truly descriptive of the happy life of all the Korean children at present....

During my stay in Korea, I saw an opera at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

I was surprised at the fact that the leading role was taken by a former salesgirl of soda fountain at a local railway station.

Her talent of good singing singled her out for stardom. Today she plays an active part on the stage as the People's Artiste.

Through her proud figure, I could see the excellence of the socialist society in Korea setting highest value on people that is different from the society in Japan judging a man by his educational background or social position.

I visited a movie studio, which was at work on a revolutionary film for the purpose of letting the new generation that was ignorant of the revolution know the past days.

I asked an ironical question as for the reason for multifarious production of the revolutionary films:

"What would you describe after the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause?"

"We'll depict human beings," they answered. Here, too, man is placed in the centre.

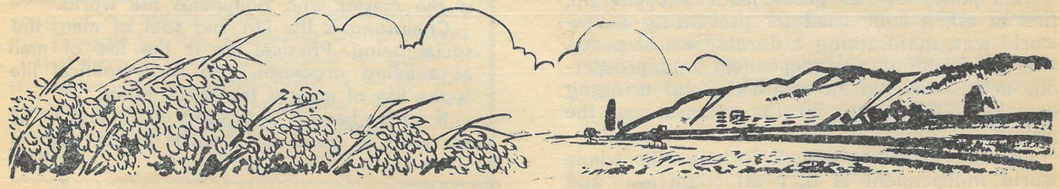
In the course of my inspection of various places in Korea, I realized clearly that the people fully perceive the greatness of President Kim Il Sung and they revere him from the bottom of hearts far from idolization.

President Kim Il Sung takes tender care of the local officials and lends his ears to their requirement and hope. By so doing, he acquaints himself with the raised questions to take proper measures.

Here, I gained a distinct understanding of the greatness of President Kim Il Sung who is trusted by the people sincerely so much not as an idol.

I called at many places such as factory, co-op farm, movie studio and so on. I was deeply touched by the reality of Korea that has turned into a man-centred country which attaches the utmost importance to people and settles all matters by relying on them.

Korea is the best man-centred country in the world. **(The writer visited Korea from October to November 1981 as a member of the Delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.)**



Chajusong of Nation and Independent World

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic policy speech, **Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea** delivered in last April, creates a greater sensation among not only our people but also large political and public circles and progressive peoples the world over with each passing day.

Particularly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea and policy of making the whole world independent gives infinite confidence and courage to those world progressive peoples who are fighting to fully realize the Chajusong of a country and a nation, and inspires them powerfully to a sacred struggle to build a new, independent world free from domination and subjugation.

In this idea of the great leader's, all theoretical and practical problems arising in building a new independent world are expounded in an all-round way—the law-governed process for the cause of making the whole world independent, the outline of an independent world, the course of making the world independent and ways for its realization and its historic significance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"An independent world means a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism have been wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully granted. When all countries and all peoples become independent, free from all forms of foreign domination and subjugation, and firmly maintain their Chajusong, the whole world will become independent."

In a nutshell, an independent world means a world where there are no nations destined to dominate or to be dominated and where the right of all countries and nations to independence is completely realized.

This policy of the great leader's opens up, first of all, a wide road for preventing a new world war, maintaining a durable world peace, and for building an independent and prosperous new society in all countries and bringing complete Chajusong to the masses of the people.

An important requirement to make the whole world independent is that all countries and nations must firmly maintain Chajusong.

Chajusong is the life and soul of a country and a nation. Only when they adhere to Chajusong, can they carve out their destiny on their own and achieve prosperity in accordance with the independent aspiration of the people.

What is essential for a country and a nation in maintaining Chajusong is to exercise their full sovereignty in foreign relations.

Another important requirement to make the whole world independent is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

A weighty question in extending and developing the non-alignment is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement.

If this movement strengthens its unity and solidarity and vigorously fights on, this will accelerate the realization of independence throughout the world.

Our people and women will strive more actively to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world revolutionary peoples aspiring for Chajusong and fight more stoutly to bring about Chajusong for all countries and nations and to accelerate the sacred cause of achieving independence for whole world.

NOTES TO THE TERM "CHAJUSONG"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The quality of man to live freely as the master of the world is termed Chajusong."

Chajusong is an attribute of man who desires to live and develop independently as master of the world and his own destiny.

Because of Chajusong inherent in his nature, man unlike animals which are subordinated to their environments, desires to live free from the fetters of nature and society and is the master who dominates the world.

Chajusong is the life and soul of man, the social being. Physical life is the life of man as a living organism, and socio-political life is the life of man as the social being.

If a man has no Chajusong in society, he is as good as dead for a social being, even if he is physically alive. Only a man who has Chajusong and exalts his socio-political integrity can be a truly worthy social being.

Human history is a history of struggle of the people for Chajusong.

This is so essentially because the masses desire Chajusong and struggle for it.

The transformation of society, remaking of nature and remoulding man are the important contents of the masses' struggle for Chajusong.

The Chajusong of a country and a nation is the prerequisite for the Chajusong of the popular masses, and the struggle for the Chajusong of a country and a nation is precisely the struggle for the Chajusong of the masses.

The Korean word "Chajusong" is given as it is pronounced because there is no suitable English word to correctly express such a profound meaning and wide connotation of the original.

Korean Question and World Peace

The Conference of Non-Government Organizations on Reunification of Korea and Human Rights in South Korea took place in Geneva last April.

Edith Ballantyne, General Secretary of the International Federation of Women for Peace and Freedom, delivered a report on the third agenda item *The Korean Question and World Peace* at the conference.

Follows part of the report:

Peace and security in the Korean peninsula are a problem directly linked up with world peace, detente and disarmament.

Korea's peace and security is an urgent problem which the world people must pay attention to....

Korea's reunification is a vital question to remove tensions and the danger of war in the Korean peninsula.

The aggravating tension and daily growing danger of new war in the Korean peninsula are obviously related to the presence of foreign troops in south Korea and to policies and developments that go in the direction of war rather than in the direction of the peaceful solution of issues.

Sometime ago, US Defence Secretary said that the Korean peninsula is a strategical bridgehead for the United States....

US brasshats inspected the combat preparations of US and south Korean troops deployed along the Military Demarcation Line.

Such a situation excites no little apprehension that there is an increasing danger of new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea....

Many new provocations are committed on the ground and in the air and at sea of Korea. The situation aggravates the tension to the extreme and creates a new danger of a full-scale war. That war will plunge this region and, further, the whole world into nuclear holocaust in a twinkle.

The proposal of the DPRK for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was outlined for us. This proposal could be a real way to reunify Korea. It cannot be overstressed that reunification is essential for peace in the area and in the world.

Our concern is to help bring about the conditions that will secure peace in and around the Korean peninsula. One of these conditions is to reunify Korea, that is to establish a peacefully unified Korea without foreign interference and on the basis of national sovereignty, transcending the differences in idea, ideal and social system, and forcing the foreign troops out of the peninsula.

The DPRK's military power cannot be a threat to the United States and south Korea.

Moreover, the DPRK is concentrating its major efforts on peaceful construction. It does not have a single foreign soldier on its territory.

Facts show that the cries of "arms buildup" in the north and "threat of southward invasion" are against all logic.

The American authorities said that they would not foreclose the use of nuclear weapons in Korea.

This development of the situation evokes a deep concern and feeling of tension apparently.

To ease tension and remove the danger of war in Korea is one of very urgent problems to guarantee the peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world.

A war in Korea will develop into a nuclear war in this region and spark world war.

The presence of US troops in south Korea is a basic obstacle to Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

The United States should accede to the proposal of the DPRK to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

How the US authorities respond to the DPRK proposal will clearly provide their answer to the question of war or peace.

"True Records of the Li Dynasty"

The *True Records of the Li Dynasty*—one of our nation's cultural heritages—is "government diaries" of the feudal state of the Li Dynasty, which recorded historic facts in chronological order.

The *Records* covers a long period of 519 years from 1392 (the year of the founding of the Li Dynasty) to 1910; it has become a valuable cultural legacy for the study of our history.

It consists of 1,763 volumes totalling nearly 900 books, vast in quantities and diversified in contents.

It gives a comprehensive description of the political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic affairs of the Li Dynasty as well as the data on nature and social life including those music and art which are rare in other historical records, and natural phenomena and science and technology such as astronomy, meteorology, geography, medicine and agriculture and even folk customs.

It also contains materials about neighbouring countries such as China, Mongolia and Japan and some southeast Asian countries as well as Western countries including Russia, England, Germany, France and the United States.

The *Records* deals with more than 10,000 data concerning abnormal weather and over 1,700 earthquakes.

It is dynastical annals written with a purpose of intensifying the regal authority by feudal nobilities who regarded history not as the history of the popular masses but that of the kings and the ruling classes.

However, in no countries can one find such an enormous collection as the *True Records of the Li Dynasty* which described without letup the historical facts of a dynasty from its establishment to ruin as long as 500-odd years; so the *Records* occupies a brilliant place in the treasure-house of human culture.

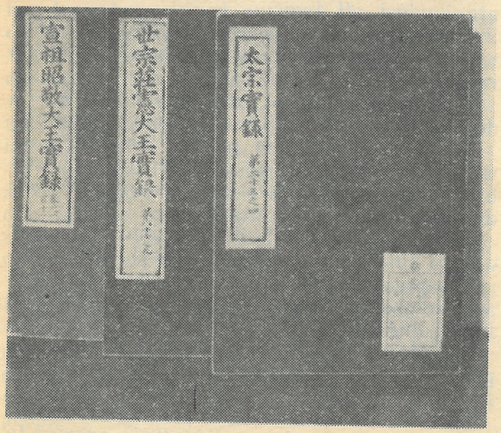
This notwithstanding, its original text had been kept long in dead storage at a library in Seoul, south Korea, till the outbreak of the Fatherland Liberation War (on June 25, 1950). The war plunged it in danger of being burnt by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialist aggressors.

At this critical juncture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the *True Records of the Li Dynasty* was saved and preserved saying that it was very valuable. Afterwards he initiated its translation in present-day Korean and wisely led its completion. (As the *Records* was written in unique Chinese characters of Korean style, it was hard to understand without putting them into contemporary Korean.)

Thus a present-day Korean version of the *Records* was finished in a short period; it consists of 360 books, amounting to more than 860,000 manuscript papers.

It is only thanks to the infallible guidance of the great leader and the meticulous solicitude of the glorious Party centre that the *True Records of the Li Dynasty* which was wrapped up in mystery for a long time becomes generally known in our times as a priceless cultural heritage of our nation.

Original text of the "True Records of the Li Dynasty"



"Realistic Proposal for National Salvation and Reunification"

—Voice of World Revolutionary Peoples in Support of Proposal on Founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo—

"It is the supreme national desire of the Korean people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country as soon as possible.

"President Kim Il Sung bends every effort to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"The reunification proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is based on the developing reality of the Korean and international situation. The DCRK founding proposal is a realistic proposal for national salvation and reunification.

"I think this proposal will contribute greatly not only to the peace and happiness of the Korean people but also to the world peace and security

"I extend my full support to the DCRK founding proposal put forth by respected President Kim Il Sung."

(Francisco Da Costa Gomes, Ex-President of Portugal and Chairman of the Portugese Council of Peace and Cooperation.)

"Our WIDF welcomes the just proposal advanced by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung on founding the DCRK based on the principle of national sovereignty, peace and national reconciliation.

"Reiterating its solidarity with the Korean people, the WIDF wishes them a bigger success in their righteous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

(Handbaldir Norovrentsen, Secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation.)

"At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980, President Kim Il Sung set forth a proposal on realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea under the name of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

"We highly appreciate and support this realistic and definite proposal."

(Ichikawa Makoto, Advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.)

"Korea's reunification is the unanimous desire of the Koreans and the peace-loving people the world over.

"Regarding the country's reunification as the supreme task of the nation, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has suggested all possible plans for its accomplishment, and made active efforts to promote the unity of the nation and accelerate the reunification.

"In particular, giving an insight into the changed realities where the division of Korea assumes acute phase and the situation in and around Korea becomes complicated, esteemed President Kim Il Sung put forward an epochal save-the-nation proposal for reunification, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980, on founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties, leaving social systems existing in north and south as they are.

"For its actuality and rationality, this proposal secures the hearty support and full sympathy of the Korean people and the peace-lovers throughout the world."

(Friedebert Kollmann, Chairman of the Austrian Jurists' Union for the Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea.)

How Could He Attain "Presidency"?

Now south Korea under the occupation of US imperialism is entirely in the hands of traitor Chon Du Hwan, a pro-American stooge, most wicked fascist hangman, brutal murderer, anti-communist warmonger and chief mover of irregularities and corruption.

At an interview with a US reporter, this guy had prattled:

"Before the October 26 incident, I was unknown to the people and international society, except the army."

When the south Korean dummy President Pak Jung Hi was killed by shooting in the October 26 incident, traitor Chon Du Hwan, as was told by himself, was nothing but a major general of the puppet army.

How, then, could he rise to the puppet presidency?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"All the barbaric actions of the south Korean military fascist elements that arouse a storm of indignation among the world public at present are committed under the manipulation and aegis of the United States."

This treacherous stooge owed his "presidency" entirely to the manipulation and aegis of American imperialism.

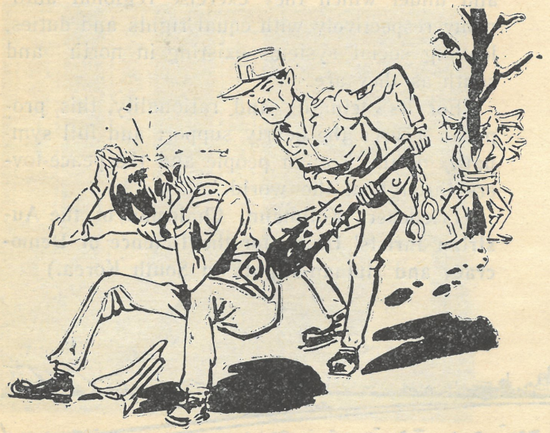
Immediately after the 1979 October 26 incident, the tendency towards democracy was seen in south Korea not only among the people but also among the upper crust of the puppet clique.

At this juncture a military hooligan had a tete-a-tete with Wickham, "commander of the south Korea-US combined forces", and Clark, political adviser to the US embassy in south Korea. He was none other than traitor Chon Du Hwan, a long secret agent and hidden-stooge of US imperialism. He weaved a secret plot with them to restore the "Yusin" dictatorial system of fascism, division, war and treachery to the nation and to usurp "power". Their machinations were soon transferred to practice.

Under the wing of US imperialism, Chon Du Hwan took up the post of the "chief of the joint investigation headquarters" of the "martial law command" and went on the rampage on the pretext of clearing up the truth of Pak Jung Hi's murder case. Thus he staged the "army purge coup" on December 12, 1979.

Mobilizing a large armed force that day, quisling Chon Du Hwan arrested in a twinkle more than 40 brass-hats of the puppet army including Chong Sung Hwa, the then "chief of staff of the puppet army" and "martial law commander," and thus brought the military under his thumb completely.

(To be continued on p. 32)



"When I read in the magazine *Sekai* an article about the south Korean puppets selling children to other countries, I was so enraged that I had the article read aloud at a meeting of the Political Committee of our Party Central Committee."

KIM IL SUNG

ESSAY

On Painting "Mamma!"

Now I am seeing a picture depicting a girl to be sold out to an alien land by the human trader in dark land—south Korea under the occupation of Yankee imperialism.

I feel like catching her cry "Mamma!" trying desperately to get away from the grip of the devilish scoundrels.

People remember the history of slave trade carried on in Africa during the 15th century as a symbol of brutality and viciousness in human history. And they do not forget the atrocities of the US imperialist aggressors who stealthily kidnapped away our children from our country as their life-long slaves while forcing the feudal rulers to carry on servile "trade" 100 years ago.

In south Korea today, the stooges of US imperialism are selling off their fellow countrymen in a most wicked, brazen-faced and open way, which could not be found hitherto in human history.

Traitorous puppets in south Korea trade away their brethren abroad mercilessly while loudly advertising "emigration" and "manpower export" as a "good source for foreign currency." Not content with this, they declared traffic in children as a "state enterprise" to feather their own nest.

Owing to the medieval human traffic by the villainous puppet clique, tens of thousands of south Korean children were sold off to foreign countries from the 1960's up to this day. The number showed an annual increase and it reached more than 4,150 last year. This means over ten children were bartered away every day.

A few years ago, a foreign publication printed a photo of the two south Korean orphan sisters who were embracing each other and crying in an alien land.

The parentless girls came across each other but had to part in tears once more in that strange land. How sorrowful they were!

Never before in human history did our nation appear on the stage of tragedy as such miserable sufferers.

No wonder the Japanese magazine *Sekai* carried the photo and its related story and wrote that "it is too pitiful to look at." Nevertheless, the quislings in south Korea were said to deal with this event as a "laudable episode."

Really the south Korean traitors are the wolf in human skin knowing no about nation, consciousness and reason.

Under the patronage of US imperialism, traitor Chon Du Hwan—the dirtiest scum in history—covets for his long-term office and dreams of becoming "the richest man in the world." To this end he does not hesitate to commit every sort of brutal atrocities.

That crying "Mamma!" evokes curse and indignation against the fiendish enemy and arouses warm love and sympathy from every heart of honest-minded people.

That is a scream of the child appealing to someone to save her from the jaw of death.

That is a shout of accusing US imperialism of aggressive machination and denouncing south Korean puppet clique for their traitorous criminal acts.

That is an eruption of south Koreans' agony and distress resulting from the country's division by American imperialism.

In front of the painting, I thought over our duty to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the unanimous desire of the entire nation, as early as possible.

RYU SON HUI

I Curse Tyranny of Destroying Children's Precious Lives

This article was carried in the January 13, 1982, issue of Hyokmyong Chonson, *the organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published in Seoul, south Korea.*

I am the mother of three little children living by the bank of the River Han, Seoul.

Recently, the measles prevailed throughout our village, afflicting 13 children and carrying off 6 lives of infants mercilessly.

I can't keep down my feeling of uneasiness and fear. According to newspapers and broadcast, measles broke out not only in our village but all over south Korea causing death to a great many children.

At a district in Taejon, over 30 children caught the measles, 17 of them breathed their last. In a part of Pusan, 10 odd infants out of over 20 sufferers lost their lives. More than a thousand boys and girls were affected by this disease in South Kyongsang Province alone as of last December, which brought about many sacrifices.

In this age of science and civilization when the voyage to the moon has become a realized fact, the measles is rampant causing numerous children to die. What a cursed state of affairs!

It is said that the northern half of Korea in one and the same land stamped out the measles completely more than 20 years ago. How is it that the same disease is not crushed out yet but is as rife as ever in south Korea killing so many lives of children?

Needless to say, it is due to the bad rule of traitor Chon Du Hwan. His junto takes no steps against the raging measles in spite of terrible loss of life. No preventive and curative measures have been taken against this virulent disease in our village under the plea of "insufficient budget".

Admitting that this is a corrupt society of mammonism, it is outrageous of it to sacrifice children on the pretext of "insufficient budget". Nowhere can we find such a misrule. Under the maladministration of the authorities the measles goes on the rampage day by day to claim an increasing number of infantile lives.

As long as the Chon Du Hwan devilish clique is left intact, it would be impossible for us to raise our little ones in safety and safeguard their precious lives properly.

PAK MYONG SUK

(To be continued from p. 30)

He was impudent enough to say like this:

"The army has not a part in politics and must not. I have no interest in politics, nor do I know it at all.... My early longing for the army made me a military man, and I'll never quit it in the future, too."

This sophistry of his was aimed at finding time to lay his foothold and making preparations to engineer another coup. This was proved clearly by the sequence of events.

Having resorted to the fascist violence on May 17, 1980, traitor Chon Du Hwan turned his attack against the puppet government and its subordinate organs and the press, and purged tens of thousands of persons of their offices within a few days, and filled those posts with his followers. This is how Chon Du Hwan came to gain all power in south Korea, not to say the control of the army.

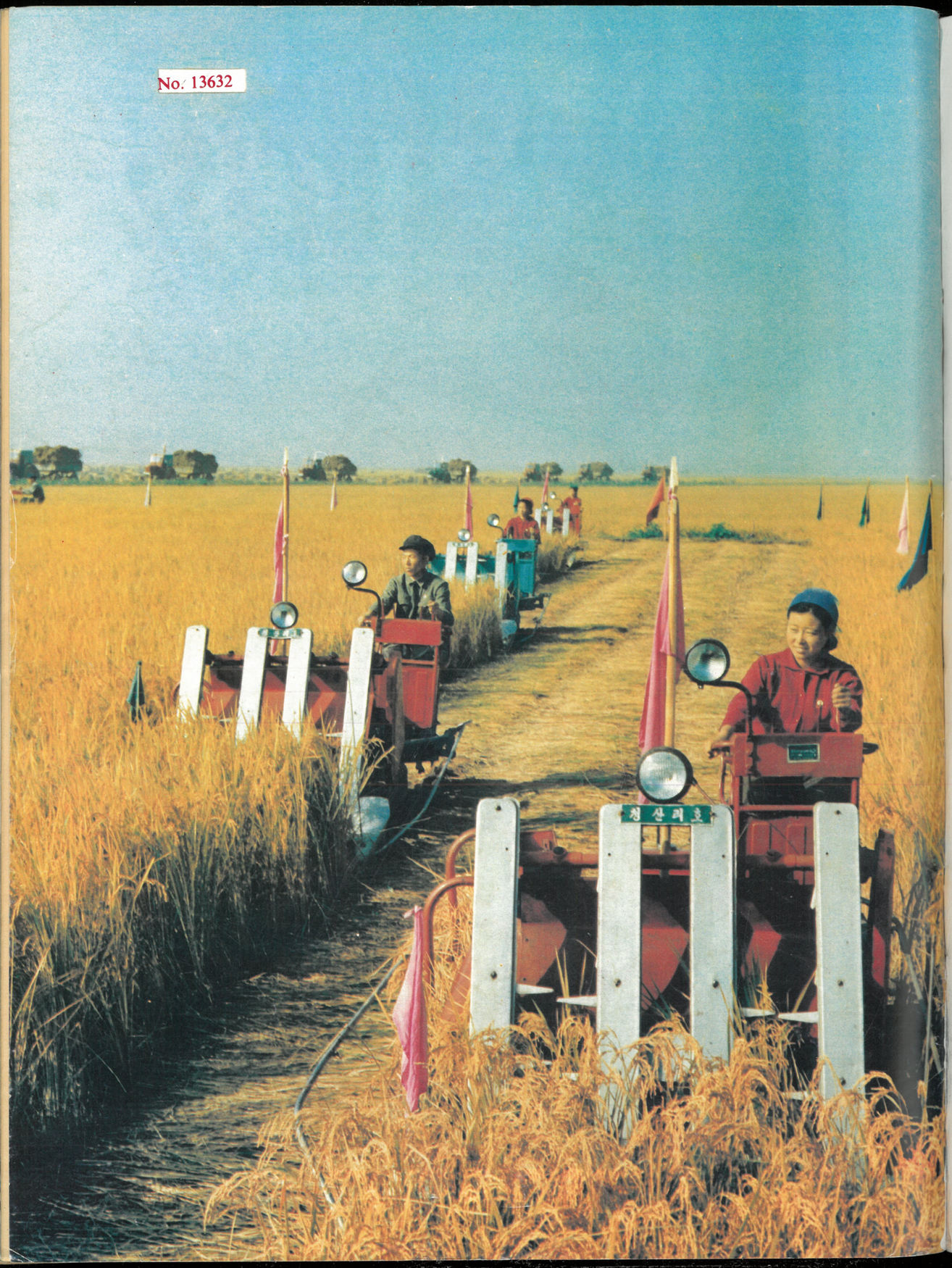
Afterwards Chon Du Hwan jabbered:

"It is undesirable for the army to draw back. Politics by the army and social order by the army must be set up. The powerless civilian government must be replaced by a new regime with the rifled army as centripetal force. The United States also expects us to do so."

In this way traitor Chon Du Hwan seized "power" in south Korea and assumed the "presidency" under the instigation and patronage of US imperialism.

All the dirty acts of fascist tyrants for their political power are recorded in history, but it is silent as to such a wicked and flagrant usurpation of "power" as perpetrated by traitor Chon Du Hwan.

Indeed, this bestial traitor's seizure of "power" was a bloody and foul course of political robbery committed by all sorts of crafty and cunning trickery under the manipulation and aegis of American imperialism.

Let's break down the barrier of division by the united efforts of the whole nation!

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